



General Assembly

Substitute Bill No. 7257

January Session, 2017



AN ACT CONCERNING GRAND JURY REFORM.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Section 54-47b of the general statutes is repealed and the
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2017*):

3 For the purposes of sections 54-47a to 54-47h, inclusive, as amended
4 by this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

5 (1) "Applicant" means any judge of the Superior Court, Appellate
6 Court or Supreme Court, the Chief State's Attorney or a state's attorney
7 who makes an application to a panel of judges for an investigation into
8 the commission of a crime or crimes.

9 (2) "Crime or crimes" means (A) any crime or crimes involving
10 corruption in the executive, legislative or judicial branch of state
11 government or in the government of any political subdivision of the
12 state, (B) fraud by a vendor of goods or services in the medical
13 assistance program under Title XIX of the Social Security Act
14 Amendments of 1965, as amended, (C) any violation of chapter 949c,
15 (D) any violation of the election laws of the state, [(E) any felony
16 involving the unlawful use or threatened use of physical force or
17 violence committed with the intent to intimidate or coerce the civilian
18 population or a unit of government, and (F)] and (E) any other class A,

19 B or C felony or any unclassified felony punishable by a term of
20 imprisonment in excess of five years [for which] that the Chief State's
21 Attorney or state's attorney demonstrates that he or she has no other
22 means of obtaining sufficient information as to whether a crime has
23 been committed or the identity of the person or persons who may have
24 committed a crime.

25 (3) "Investigatory grand jury" means a judge, constitutional state
26 referee or any three judges of the Superior Court, other than a judge
27 designated by the Chief Justice to serve on the panel, appointed by the
28 Chief Court Administrator to conduct an investigation into the
29 commission of a crime or crimes.

30 (4) "Panel of judges" or "panel" means a panel of three Superior
31 Court judges designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
32 from time to time to receive applications for investigations into the
33 commission of crimes in accordance with the provisions of sections 54-
34 47a to 54-47h, inclusive, as amended by this act, one of whom may be
35 the Chief Court Administrator.

36 (5) "Target of the investigation" or "target" means a person who is
37 reasonably suspected of committing a crime or crimes within the scope
38 of the investigation.

39 Sec. 2. Section 54-47c of the general statutes is repealed and the
40 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2017*):

41 (a) Any judge of the Superior Court, Appellate Court or Supreme
42 Court, the Chief State's Attorney or a state's attorney may make
43 application to a panel of judges for an investigation into the
44 commission of a crime or crimes whenever such applicant has
45 reasonable belief that the administration of justice requires an
46 investigation to determine whether or not there is probable cause to
47 believe that a crime or crimes have been committed.

48 (b) [Each] Except as provided in section 3 of this act, each
49 application for an investigation into the commission of a crime or

50 crimes shall be made in writing upon oath or affirmation to a panel of
51 judges. Each application shall include the following information: (1)
52 The identity of the applicant and [his] the applicant's authority to
53 make such application; (2) a full and complete statement of the facts
54 and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify [his] the
55 applicant's reasonable belief that the investigation will lead to a
56 finding of probable cause that a crime or crimes have been committed;
57 and (3) a full and complete statement of the facts concerning all
58 previous applications known to the applicant, made to any panel of
59 judges, for investigation of any one or more of the same criminal
60 offenses involving any of the same persons specified in the application,
61 including the action taken by the panel on each such application. The
62 panel of judges may require such additional testimony or
63 documentary evidence in support of facts in the application as it
64 deems necessary. Such additional testimony shall be transcribed.

65 (c) If the application is made by the Chief State's Attorney or a
66 state's attorney, it shall also include (1) a full and complete statement
67 of the status of the investigation and of the evidence collected as of the
68 date of such application, (2) if other normal investigative procedures
69 have been tried with respect to the alleged crime, a full and complete
70 statement specifying the other normal investigative procedures that
71 have been tried and the reasons such procedures have failed or the
72 specific nature of the alleged crime or the nature of the investigation
73 that leads the applicant to reasonably conclude that the use of normal
74 investigative procedures would not result in the obtaining of
75 information that would advance the investigation or would fail to
76 secure and preserve evidence or testimony that might otherwise be
77 compromised, (3) if other normal investigative procedures have not
78 been tried, a full and complete statement of the reasons such
79 procedures reasonably appear to be unlikely to succeed if tried or be
80 too dangerous to employ, and (4) a full and complete statement of the
81 reasons for the applicant's belief that the appointment of an
82 investigatory grand jury and the investigative procedures employed
83 by such investigatory grand jury will lead to a finding of probable

84 cause that a crime or crimes have been committed.

85 (d) [The] Except as provided in section 3 of this act, the panel may
86 approve the application and order an investigation into the
87 commission of a crime or crimes if it finds that (1) the administration of
88 justice requires an investigation to determine whether or not there is
89 probable cause to believe that a crime or crimes have been committed,
90 (2) if the application was made by the Chief State's Attorney or a state's
91 attorney, other normal investigative procedures with respect to the
92 alleged crime have been tried and have failed or reasonably appear to
93 be unlikely to succeed if tried or be too dangerous to employ or, due to
94 the specific nature of the alleged crime or the nature of the
95 investigation, it is reasonable to conclude that the use of normal
96 investigative procedures would not result in the obtaining of
97 information that would advance the investigation or would fail to
98 secure and preserve evidence or testimony that might otherwise be
99 compromised, and (3) the investigative procedures employed by an
100 investigatory grand jury appear likely to succeed in determining
101 whether or not there is probable cause to believe that a crime or crimes
102 have been committed.

103 Sec. 3. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2017*) (a) For the purposes of this
104 section:

105 (1) "Crime or crimes" means (A) a violation of any provision of the
106 general statutes involving: (i) Corruption or abuse of official authority
107 in the executive, legislative or judicial branch of state government or in
108 the government of any political subdivision of the state, (ii) fraud by a
109 vendor of goods or services in the medical assistance program under
110 Title XIX of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1965, as amended,
111 (iii) larceny in the first degree by embezzlement, false pretenses, false
112 promise, extortion or defrauding of public community, (iv) the election
113 laws of this state, or (v) bribery under section 53a-147 of the general
114 statutes or bribe receiving under section 53a-148 of the general
115 statutes, or (B) any violation of section 53-395 of the general statutes
116 that involves the predicate crime of money laundering in the first

117 degree pursuant to section 53a-276 of the general statutes or trafficking
118 in persons pursuant to section 53a-192a of the general statutes;

119 (2) "Property" includes, but is not limited to, documents, books,
120 papers, records, films, recordings, electronic records and other tangible
121 things. "Property" does not include electronic devices, including, but
122 not limited to, computers, laptop computers, tablet devices and
123 cellular phones;

124 (3) "Abuse of official authority" means a crime involving the
125 intentional use by a public officer of such officer's office in a manner
126 contrary to the interest of the public and which causes damage to the
127 state or public interest and to the legally protected rights of the public;

128 (4) "Panel of judges" or "panel" means a panel of three Superior
129 Court judges designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
130 from time to time to receive applications for investigations into the
131 commission of crimes in accordance with this section, one of whom
132 may be the Chief Court Administrator.

133 (b) (1) The Chief State's Attorney, or a state's attorney designated by
134 the Chief State's Attorney, may make application pursuant to this
135 section in writing and under oath or affirmation to a panel of judges
136 for an investigation into the commission of a crime or crimes, for the
137 sole purpose of seeking permission to subpoena only property.

138 (2) Each application made pursuant to this section shall include: (A)
139 The identity of the applicant and such applicant's authority to make
140 such application; (B) the reasons for the applicant's reasonable belief
141 that a crime or crimes have been committed; and (C) a statement that
142 the administration of justice requires an investigation to determine
143 whether or not there is probable cause to believe that a crime or crimes
144 have been committed.

145 (3) If the panel approves the application and orders an investigation
146 pursuant to the requirements of section 54-47c of the general statutes,
147 as amended by this act, the grand jury appointed under section 54-47d

148 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, may authorize the
149 issuance of a subpoena under this section upon finding that a
150 reasonable belief exists that a crime or crimes have been committed,
151 that the property sought to be subpoenaed is material to the
152 investigation of such crime or crimes, and that the administration of
153 justice requires an investigation to determine whether there is probable
154 cause to believe that a crime or crimes have been committed.

155 (4) Any subpoena issued pursuant to this section shall (A) compel
156 only the production of property material to the investigation being
157 conducted, (B) specify with reasonable particularity the property to be
158 produced, (C) allow a reasonable period of time for compliance, and
159 (D) require only the production of property covering a reasonable
160 period of time.

161 Sec. 4. Section 54-47d of the general statutes is repealed and the
162 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2017*):

163 (a) If the panel approves [the] an application and orders an
164 investigation pursuant to section 54-47c, as amended by this act, or
165 section 3 of this act, into the commission of a crime or crimes, as
166 defined in section 54-47b, as amended by this act, or section 3 of this
167 act, the Chief Court Administrator shall (1) appoint an investigatory
168 grand jury to conduct the investigation, and (2) designate the court
169 location in the judicial district where any motions to quash and any
170 contempt proceedings shall be heard and any findings and records of
171 the investigation shall be filed.

172 (b) [Each] Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, each
173 order authorizing the investigation pursuant to section 54-47c, as
174 amended by this act, into the commission of a crime or crimes, as
175 defined in section 54-47b, as amended by this act, by the panel shall
176 specify: (1) The date of issuance of the order, (2) the period of time
177 within which the investigation is to be conducted, provided in no
178 event shall the investigation be longer than [six] nine months from the
179 date the Chief Court Administrator appoints the investigatory grand

180 jury to conduct the investigation, unless an application for an
181 extension of time is filed and granted pursuant to subsection [(c)] (d) of
182 this section, (3) the scope of the investigation, and (4) the panel's
183 reasons for finding that (A) the administration of justice requires an
184 investigation to determine whether or not there is probable cause to
185 believe that a crime or crimes have been committed, (B) if the
186 application was made by the Chief State's Attorney or a state's
187 attorney, other normal investigative procedures with respect to the
188 alleged crime have been tried and have failed or reasonably appear to
189 be unlikely to succeed if tried or be too dangerous to employ, or, due
190 to the specific nature of the alleged crime or the nature of the
191 investigation, it is reasonable to conclude that the use of normal
192 investigative procedures would not result in the obtaining of
193 information that would advance the investigation or would fail to
194 secure and preserve evidence or testimony that might otherwise be
195 compromised, and (C) the investigative procedures employed by the
196 investigatory grand jury appear likely to succeed in determining
197 whether or not there is probable cause to believe that a crime or crimes
198 have been committed. The panel shall retain a copy of the order and
199 the original application and shall transmit to the investigatory grand
200 jury, appointed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, the original
201 order and a copy of the application filed with the panel.

202 (c) Each order authorizing the investigation into the commission of
203 a crime or crimes, as defined in section 3 of this act, by the panel after
204 an application is made pursuant to section 3 of this act, shall specify:
205 (1) The date of issuance of the order, (2) the period of time within
206 which the investigation is to be conducted, provided in no event shall
207 the investigation be longer than nine months from the date the Chief
208 Court Administrator appoints the investigatory grand jury to conduct
209 the investigation, unless an application for an extension of time is filed
210 and granted pursuant to subsection (d) of this section, (3) the scope of
211 the investigation, (4) the panel's reasons for finding that a reasonable
212 belief exists that a crime or crimes as defined in section 3 of this act
213 have been committed, (5) that the property sought to be subpoenaed is

214 material to the investigation of such crime or crimes, and (6) that the
215 administration of justice requires an investigation to determine
216 whether or not there is probable cause to believe that a crime or crimes
217 have been committed.

218 [(c)] (d) The investigatory grand jury may make an application to
219 the panel of judges for an extension of time within which to conduct
220 [its] the investigation or for an amendment to the scope of its
221 investigation. The application for extension or amendment shall set
222 forth the reasons for the necessity of such extension or amendment. No
223 more than two extensions or amendments of an order may be granted
224 by the issuing panel. The period of any extension shall be no longer
225 than the panel deems necessary to achieve the purposes for which [it]
226 the extension was granted and in no event shall any extension be for a
227 period longer than six months.

228 Sec. 5. Section 54-47f of the general statutes is repealed and the
229 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2017*):

230 (a) The investigatory grand jury, in conducting the investigation,
231 may (1) seek the assistance of the Chief State's Attorney or state's
232 attorney who filed the application, or [his] or her designee, (2) appoint
233 an attorney to provide assistance if a judge of the Superior Court,
234 Appellate Court or Supreme Court filed the application, or (3) appoint
235 any other attorney to provide assistance when necessary in the interest
236 of justice.

237 (b) The attendance of witnesses summoned to appear and give
238 testimony and the production of documents or other tangible evidence
239 or property, as defined in section 3 of this act, at such investigation
240 may be compelled by subpoena, signed by any official authorized to
241 issue such process. Any subpoena issued shall be served at least
242 seventy-two hours before the date of appearance or production of
243 documents or other tangible evidence or property, as defined in
244 section 3 of this act, not including Saturdays, Sundays or legal
245 holidays, unless controlling federal and state law provides otherwise

246 and contain a notice advising the person summoned (1) whether such
247 person is a target of the investigation, (2) that such person has the right
248 to have counsel present when such person is being examined by the
249 investigatory grand jury and to consult with such counsel, (3) that if
250 such person is indigent, such person has the right to have counsel
251 appointed to represent such person, and (4) that such person has the
252 right not to be compelled to be a witness, or give evidence, against
253 himself or herself.

254 (c) No person summoned to appear and give testimony or produce
255 documents or other tangible evidence or property, as defined in
256 section 3 of this act, shall be required to testify or shall be required to
257 produce documents or other tangible evidence or property if the
258 presiding judge or judge to whom a motion to quash is assigned for a
259 hearing determines (1) compliance with the subpoena by such person
260 would be unduly burdensome or oppressive, (2) the primary purpose
261 of the issuance of the subpoena is to harass the person subpoenaed, (3)
262 such person has already been punished pursuant to subsection (e) of
263 this section for such person's refusal to testify or produce such
264 documents or other tangible evidence or property before any
265 investigatory grand jury related to the same crime or crimes, or (4)
266 such person has not been advised of such person's rights under this
267 section.

268 (d) Any person summoned to appear and give testimony or produce
269 documents or other tangible evidence or property, as defined in
270 section 3 of this act, to the grand jury, may apply to the court of the
271 judicial district designated by the Chief Court Administrator pursuant
272 to subsection (a) of section 54-47d, as amended by this act, for the
273 appointment of counsel to represent such person before the
274 investigatory grand jury. Such person shall file with the court a sworn
275 financial affidavit of indigency in such form as shall be prescribed by
276 the Judicial Branch. If the court determines that such person is
277 indigent, the court shall appoint counsel to represent such person. The
278 court shall maintain a list of counsel with experience in advising or

279 defending defendants in criminal proceedings whom the court may
280 appoint to represent any such person summoned to appear and give
281 testimony or produce documents or other tangible evidence or
282 property, as defined in section 3 of this act, before an investigatory
283 grand jury. The cost for such counsel shall be established by, and paid
284 from, funds appropriated to the court for the purpose of providing
285 such counsel.

286 ~~[(c)]~~ (e) If any ~~[witness]~~ persons properly summoned fails to appear
287 or to produce any documents included in the subpoena, or if [he] such
288 person fails to answer any proper question, the investigatory grand
289 jury conducting the investigation may report the matter to the state's
290 attorney for the judicial district which has been designated [in] under
291 subsection (a) of section 54-47d, as amended by this act, unless such
292 state's attorney is the applicant or has been appointed to assist in such
293 investigation, in which case the investigatory grand jury shall report
294 the matter to the Chief State's Attorney, and such state's attorney or
295 Chief State's Attorney, as the case may be, may file a complaint setting
296 forth the facts at any criminal session of the superior court in such
297 judicial district. The court shall thereupon issue a citation to the
298 ~~[witness]~~ person to appear before the court and show cause why [he]
299 the person should not be punished as for a contempt, and if, after
300 hearing, the court finds that [he] such person failed to appear without
301 due cause or failed to produce any document properly to be presented
302 to the investigatory grand jury or failed to answer any proper question
303 in the course of the investigation, it may punish [him] such person as it
304 might a witness failing to appear, to produce a document properly to
305 be considered or to answer a proper question before the court.

306 ~~[(d)]~~ (f) Witnesses may be examined by the investigatory grand jury
307 conducting the investigation or by any attorney or attorneys appointed
308 by such investigatory grand jury for such purpose. At the hearing, the
309 official conducting the investigation shall inform the witness that [he]
310 such witness has the right to have counsel present in the investigatory
311 grand jury room with him or her and the right to leave the

312 investigatory grand jury room to consult with such counsel.

313 [(e)] (g) (1) The official conducting the investigation shall inform
314 [any witness] a person who is a target of the investigation that [he]
315 such person is a target and shall advise [him] such person that he or
316 she has the right under the Constitution of the United States and the
317 Constitution of Connecticut not to be compelled to be a witness, or to
318 give evidence, against himself or herself. Neither the Chief State's
319 Attorney or a state's attorney may summon before an investigatory
320 grand jury a person who is a target who has stated through such
321 person's counsel that such person intends to invoke such person's
322 privilege against self-incrimination.

323 (2) A person who is a target may testify before the investigatory
324 grand jury. The attorney or attorneys conducting the investigation
325 shall notify such person of such person's right to testify, unless
326 notification may result in such person's flight, endanger other persons
327 or obstruct justice or unless such attorney or attorneys are unable to
328 notify the person after exercising reasonable diligence.

329 [(f)] (h) Any attorney appointed to assist in conducting the
330 investigation shall disclose to the investigatory grand jury any
331 exculpatory information or material in [his] such attorney's possession,
332 custody or control concerning any person who is a target of the
333 investigation.

334 [(g)] (i) An official stenographer of the Superior Court or [his] such
335 stenographer's assistant shall record any testimony taken at the
336 investigation.

337 Sec. 6. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2017*) (a) Whenever a subpoena
338 has been issued pursuant to section 3 of this act, to compel the
339 production of documents or other tangible evidence or property, as
340 defined in section 3 of this act, or testimony, the person summoned
341 may file a motion to quash the subpoena in accordance with law and
342 the rules of the court. No fees or costs may be assessed.

343 (b) If any subpoena is issued for the production of records of a
344 natural person, the subpoena shall comply with controlling federal or
345 state law regarding notice and any person aggrieved by the issuance of
346 such subpoena shall have standing to file a motion to quash in
347 accordance with law and the rules of the court. No fees or costs may be
348 assessed.

349 (c) A judge may quash or modify any subpoena issued pursuant to
350 section 3 of this act for reasons provided in subdivisions (1) to (4),
351 inclusive, of subsection (c) of section 54-47f of the general statutes, as
352 amended by this act, or in recognition of any privilege established
353 under law, or for just cause.

354 Sec. 7. Section 54-47g of the general statutes is repealed and the
355 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2017*):

356 (a) [Within] Not later than sixty days [of] after the conclusion of the
357 investigation, the investigatory grand jury conducting such
358 investigation shall file its finding with the court of the judicial district
359 designated by the Chief Court Administrator pursuant to subsection
360 (a) of section 54-47d, as amended by this act, and shall file a copy of its
361 finding with the panel and with the Chief State's Attorney or a state's
362 attorney if such Chief State's Attorney or state's attorney made
363 application for the investigation. The stenographer shall file any record
364 of the investigation with the court of the judicial district designated by
365 the Chief Court Administrator pursuant to subsection (a) of section 54-
366 47d, as amended by this act, and the panel and the Chief State's
367 Attorney or a state's attorney, if such Chief State's Attorney or state's
368 attorney made application for the investigation, shall have access to
369 such record upon request made to the clerk of the court without a
370 hearing. Such finding shall state whether or not there is probable cause
371 to believe that a crime or crimes have been committed. Except as
372 otherwise provided in this section, any part of the record of the
373 investigation not disclosed with the finding pursuant to subsection (b)
374 of this section shall be sealed, [provided] except that any person may
375 file an application with the panel for disclosure of any such part of the

376 record. Upon receipt of such application, the panel shall, after notice,
377 hold a hearing and the panel, by a majority vote, may disclose any
378 such part of the record when such disclosure is deemed by the panel to
379 be in the public interest, except that no part of the record shall be
380 disclosed which contains allegations of the commission of a crime by
381 an individual if the investigatory grand jury failed to find probable
382 cause that such individual committed such crime unless such
383 individual requests the release of such part of the record. Any person
384 aggrieved by an order of the panel shall have the right to appeal such
385 order by filing a petition for review with the Appellate Court [within]
386 not later than seventy-two hours [from] after the issuance of such
387 order.

388 (b) The finding of the investigation shall be open to public
389 inspection and copying at the court where it has been filed for seven
390 calendar days after it has been filed, unless within that period the
391 Chief State's Attorney or a state's attorney with whom the finding was
392 filed files a motion with the investigatory grand jury requesting that a
393 part or all of such finding not be so disclosed. The finding may include
394 all or such part of the record as the investigatory grand jury may
395 determine, except that no part of the record shall be disclosed which
396 contains allegations of the commission of a crime by an individual if
397 the investigatory grand jury failed to find probable cause that such
398 individual committed such crime unless such individual requests the
399 release of such part of the record. In such event as much of the finding
400 as has not been sought to be withheld from disclosure shall be
401 disclosed promptly upon the expiration of said seven-calendar-day
402 period.

403 (c) [Within] Not later than fifteen calendar days [of] after the filing
404 of such motion, the investigatory grand jury shall conduct a hearing.
405 The investigatory grand jury shall give written notice of such hearing
406 to the person filing such motion and any other person the
407 investigatory grand jury deems to be an interested party to the
408 proceedings, which may include, but not be limited to, persons who

409 testified or were the subject of testimony before the investigatory
410 grand jury. [Within] Not later than five calendar days [of] after the
411 conclusion of the hearing, the investigatory grand jury shall render its
412 decision, and shall send copies thereof to all those to whom it gave
413 notice of the hearing. It shall deny any such motion unless it makes
414 specific findings of fact on the record that there is a substantial
415 probability that one of the following interests will be prejudiced by
416 publicity that nondisclosure would prevent, and that reasonable
417 alternatives to nondisclosure cannot adequately protect that interest:
418 (1) The right of a person to a fair trial; (2) the prevention of potential
419 defendants from fleeing; (3) the prevention of subornation of perjury
420 or tampering with witnesses; or (4) the protection of the lives and
421 reputations of innocent persons which would be significantly damaged
422 by the release of uncorroborated information. Any order of
423 nondisclosure shall be drawn to protect the interest so found.

424 (d) Any person aggrieved by an order of the investigatory grand
425 jury shall have the right to appeal such order by filing a petition for
426 review with the Appellate Court [within] not later than seventy-two
427 hours [from] after the issuance of such order.

428 (e) The Appellate Court shall provide an expedited hearing on such
429 petition in accordance with such rules as the judges of the Appellate
430 Court may adopt, consistent with the rights of the petitioner and the
431 parties.

432 (f) Notwithstanding the existence of an order of nondisclosure
433 under this section, any witness may apply in writing to the presiding
434 judge of the criminal session of the court of the judicial district wherein
435 the record of the investigation has been filed, or [his] such judge's
436 designee, for access to and a copy of the record of [his] the witness's
437 own testimony. Any witness shall be allowed access, at all reasonable
438 times, to the record of [his] the witness's own testimony and be
439 allowed to obtain a copy of such record unless [said] such judge or
440 [his] such judge's designee finds after a hearing and for good cause
441 shown that it is not in the best interest of justice to allow the witness to

442 have access to and a copy of the record of [his] the witness's testimony.

443 (g) Notwithstanding the existence of an order of nondisclosure
444 under this section, the presiding judge of the criminal session of the
445 court of the judicial district wherein the record of the investigation has
446 been filed, or [his] such judge's designee, shall grant any written
447 request of a person accused of a crime as a result of the investigation to
448 have access, at all reasonable times, to the record of [his] such person's
449 own testimony and to obtain a copy of such record.

450 Sec. 8. Section 54-47h of the general statutes is repealed and the
451 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2017*):

452 In January of each year, the panel of judges appointed pursuant to
453 section 54-47b, as amended by this act, shall report to the Chief Court
454 Administrator, who shall in turn report to the Chief Justice, Governor
455 and General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of section
456 11-4a, the following information (1) with respect to applications made
457 pursuant to subsections (b) and (c) of section 54-47c, as amended by
458 this act, during the preceding calendar year: [(1)] (A) The number of
459 applications for an investigation into the commission of a crime or
460 crimes filed with the panel and the judicial district each such
461 application was filed in; [(2)] (B) the number of applications approved
462 by the panel; and [(3)] (C) the number of applications approved for
463 extensions of time or amendments to the order; and (2) with respect to
464 applications made pursuant to section 3 of this act during the
465 preceding calendar year: (A) The number of applications made for an
466 investigation into the commission of a crime or crimes filed with the
467 panel and the judicial district each such application was filed in; (B) the
468 number of applications approved by the panel; and (C) the number of
469 applications approved for extensions of time or amendments to an
470 order issuing a subpoena.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:

Section 1	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	54-47b
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	54-47c
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	54-47d
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	54-47f
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	54-47g
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	54-47h

JUD *Joint Favorable Subst.*